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to use "dangerous" and "harmless" instead of "wild" and "domestic." Courts take judicial notice that certain animals are dangerous, and others harmless. Many originally, naturally dangerous have acquired a harmless disposition by long domestication.

Part II consists of a series of propositions relating to the liability of the owner or keeper of animals for trespasses committed by them. These are printed in one size of type, with comment upon them in smaller type. Part III printed in the same way, gives rules relating to injuries to persons and to other animals, and to goods.

All of the propositions are supported by extensive quotations from and comment upon the English, Irish and Scotch cases. No reference is made to the American cases.

The book is a very handy and accurate reference to what has been said upon liability for injuries by animals, by the English, Scotch and Irish Courts. In many cases what has been decided by the American Courts, could have been referred to with advantage, upon matters discussed incidentally, but not decided by the cases reviewed.

H. L. WILGUS.

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HUDDY ON AUTOMOBILES, 4th Edition, by Xenophon P. Huddy. Albany, N. Y. Matthew Bender & Company, 1916. Pp. xxxii, 576.

To one who conceives of law as particular rules of conduct which change, sooner or later, in correspondence to conventional ideas of right, an ideal text-book presents an analytical study of decisions in order, by inductive ascertainment of principles, to furnish a basis from which future decisions and changes of principle may be deduced. Anything which merely sets out the decisions without analytical correlation and comparison is only a more or less complete digest. If, however, one conceives of law as a science, perhaps all one can expect of a text-book is an exposition of its phenomena in reference to a particular phase. Mr. Huddy's book is of this latter type. It sets out an orderly arrangement of judicial decisions fixing the rights, duties and liabilities, of various persons concerned, arising from the operation of automobiles, and the employment of chauffeurs and garage men. One can not review the substance of the work since it merely compiles actual decisions. The compilation, however, appears to be well arranged, complete and exact. For the lawyer the book has the same advantage as any good digest classified according to objective circumstances of the cases. It has the defect that it does not digest cases involving the same principle but not directly concerned with automobiles. For the layman, who is naturally more concerned with the demonstrable past of the law than its possible remote future and with actual decisions upon particular facts, the book is undoubtedly of real value. In clear and positive form it states what courts have decided in a great variety of circumstances similar to that in which a motorist may find himself at any time. That the public considers it worth while is evidenced by the fact that this is the fourth edition.

JOHN B. WATTE.